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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894-TEN PAGES.

The Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

WILL END TUESDAY

A Resolution to Adjourn That Day Adopted by Both Houses.

TARIFF BILL WILL THEN BE A LAW

The President Will Not Affix His Signature.

CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET

The long and most extraordinary session of Congress will close at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. Both houses have adopted the resolution of adjournment, and the matter is fixed. The leaders in Congress have sufficient information today to satisfy them that Mr. Cleveland will, as has been expected for several days, permit the tariff bill to become a law without his signature. The men who have been urging him to sign the bill gave up all hope of inducing him to yield from his determination, and all arrangements were made accordingly for adjournment after the expiration of the ten days. The bill will become a law at midnight Monday, and as this removes the last otstacle to adjournment the time was fixed as soon as possible.

A Miscalculation as to the Senate. Before the adjournment resolution was adopted by the House this morning there was an understanding among the leaders on the information received from the steering committee of the democrats of the Senate that the Senate would pass the alcohol resolution today.

On this information the resolution of adfour ment was introduced and passed in the House. It turned out, however, that there was some miscalculation as to what could be done in the Senate. It was determined this morning that it would be entirely useless for the House to attempt any further legislation, and to avoid the confusion of unanimous consent and a structure. further legislation, and to avoid the confusion of unanimous consent and a struggle to secure a quorum, that they should adjourn over until Monday and then after a brief session adjourn to Tuesday, when there would be a session of just two hours before final adjournment. Therefore after a brief session this morning an adjournment over until Monday was taken.

Senate Clearing Up Things. The Senate, in order to avoid a deadlock occasioned by the absence of a quorum, cleared up what little business they could today in executive session, where an understanding could be reached between the two sides as to what might or might not be done without making it a matter of record or publicity. Everything was done behind closed doors, but no measure was adopted to which any objection was raised. An atto which any objection was raised. An at-tempt was made to pass the alcohol reso-lution, but the republicans objected, threat-ening to make the point of no quorum if it was passed, and it failed. The House resolu-tion to adjourn at 2 o'clock Tuesday was

All the Errors Will Stand. The tariff bill will become a law with its errors still uncorrected. No legislation to punctuation can be passed before the close of this session. Everything will have to go over to be corrected at the next session of

adopted, as were a number of bills, which

Congress, if corrected at all. There is considerable criticism passed upon Mr. Cleveland by several of the demo-crats on account of his refusal to sign the bill. It is complained that by this course he n akes it still more difficult than it would be otherwise for the party to defend the bill

No Surprise Felt.

The fact that the President did not act upon the tariff bill today occasions no surprise among persons who have closely watched the progress of that measure. Although the President and Secretary Carlisle had a long conference in regard to the subject yesterday afternoon, the latter did not return the bill to the President, as it was expected he would do. Printed copies were sufficient for the purposes of consid-

The original bill remained at the Treasury Department, and was still there this after-The fact that it has not been re turned to the White House is considered proof positive that the President will allow the bill to become a law without executive approval. In that event all of its provisions cept those relating to the income tax will take effect on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Considered at Cabinet Meeting. The subject was undoubtedly discussed at the regular meeting of the cabinet today, out with what result is not officially stated. Secretaries Herbert and Smith were absent from the meeting. The session was mainly devoted, so it is said, to the consideration of business requiring action before the ad-journment of Congress.

WILLIE DAY HANGS HIMSELF.

The Champion Runner Joins Suicides' Ranks.

NEW YORK, August 24.-Willie D. Day, the champion runner of the world, committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree near the club house of the New Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point, today. Day was arrested on Tuesday upon a complaint made by the Manhattan Laundry Company of Jersey City, for whom he had acted as a collector, which alleged that he had collected \$112, for which he had failed to ac-

His relatives are of the opinion that he must have brooded over the accusation, and becoming discouraged had decided to end his life. Day was the youngest son of his parents, who are well-to-do and very well known about Bergen Point. Day held the five-mile championship and lso the three-mile championship of the

world for running. A Toledo Pioneer.

TOLEDO, Ohio, August 24.-Mathias Hartman, a sixty-five-year-old pioneer of this city, committed suicide last night by hanging himself with his suspenders while locked in the police station. Hartman was arrested for shooting at his wife, whom married a year ago and with whom he has frequently quarreled,

Army Orders.

The leave of absence granted Major George B. Russell, fifth infantry, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Chas. T. Alexander, assistant surgeon general; Capt, John Pitman, ordnance department; Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, ordnance department; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, ordnance department; Capt. William P. Kendali, as-sistant surgeon, is appointed to meet at the army building. New York city, on Tues day, October 2, for the examination of such licitenants of the line as may be ordered to appear before it, with a view to a selec tion for transfer to the ordnance depart

First Lieut. Charles H. McKinstry, corps of engineers, will be relieved by Major Jas.
F. Gregory, corps of engineers, from duty
under his immediate orders, and will take
station at Duluth, Minn., and report
to Major Clinton B. Sears, corps of engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

A Consul Recogni
Wulfsberg as vice consul of
Norway at Sloux City, Iowa.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

A Semi-Official Review of It by Mr

McMillin. The Repeal of Election Laws and

Legislation Against Trusts-

Taxing Currency.

Representative McMillin (Tenn.) has inserted in the Congressional Record a speech intended as a summary of what the present Corgress has accomplished. Mr. Mc-Millin's associates have deferred to him in preparing this statement, and it is a semiofficial showing, from a political standpoint, of what the majority has done. After re

viewing what laws it has heretofore framed. Mr. McMillin says:

Repealed the Election Laws. "I come to a few of the things it has done during this administration. It has repealed all force laws, and left elections free. It found a system of oppressive laws on the statute books authorizing the use of troops at the polls, and has repealed them. In the dark days of the republic the republican party also enacted a law authorizing the United States supervisors of elections and deputy marshals to be appointed by the fed-eral courts, wholly independent of the states where the elections were to be held. They

rate, the elections. isands of men were arrested without cause and imprisoned without reason in the states of New York, Ohio and Indiana in a states of New York, Onto and Indiana in a single election, and imprisoned to prevent them from voting. They were turned out after it was too late to vote, without the formality of indictment, presentment, arraignment or trial. The democratic party raignment or trial. The democratic party determined this should not continue. To repeal it, it forced an extra session of Congres in 1879, and passed the repealing bill. Mr. Hayes vetoed it. But it has kept up the fight nearly a sixth of a century, and at last has triumphed during this administration. It has repealed the law authorizing the President to levy and remit taxes. I cannot conceive of a surrender of a great prerogative more dangerous and unpardonable than this. We denounced it at the time in this hall. We went forth to the people and denounced it. We pledged them in our platform that if intrusted with power we would wrest this ancient right from the we would wrest this ancient right from the President, to whom it had been improperly surrendered, and give it back to the people's representatives. We have now kept the

The Tax on Greenbacks. "This Congress has also authorized the states to tax greenbacks and other United States currency. For years the exemption of these has been a crying ill. The law authorizing the issue of greenbacks and the treasury warrants under the Sherman act exempted them from state, county and mu-nicipal taxation. Hundreds of millions thereby escaped all taxation. Individuals escaped it by having their funds in bank nominally invested in greenbacks or United States treasury warrants on the day for assessment. Banks accomplished the same object in the same way. No doubt can exist that in some banks the United States treasury warrants were placed to the credit of more than one individual on the day for assessment to escape municipal and state

"It is also charged that certain banks would aid each other in different states by changing their treasury warrant deposits from one to the other, to suit the differing days for assessment existing in different states. All this is stopped now. Under the bill introduced and passed by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Cooper), all United States currency heretofore escaping taxation will be reached by the tax-gatherer, and the country owes him a debt of gratitude for his patriotic exection."

Mr. McMillin next reviews the reductions of appropriations heretofore set forth by Representative Sayers of the appropriation committee. He then continues:

The Law Against Trusts. "It has passed the most stringent law against trusts ever enacted in this country. At the same time, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings in the courts to try to dissolve illegal trusts.

"The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) carries into law the most effective means ever yet devised for controlling and curbing the power of trusts. A law against them was passed last Congress, but it dealt with the question in a way so mild and gingerly that it has combinations that have been fostered under protection. The democratic party was pledged to the enactment of more stringent legislation against trusts. It has kept this pledge and offers this as its fulfillment. It has inaugurated an income tax, thereby wealth. It is true the Senate amendments have changed somewhat this feature of the bill and have released some that ought to have been taxed; still, it remains a great benefit to the American people. It found the treasury bankrupt and by the tariff bill is same time, greatly reducing taxes,' Mr. McMillin then reviews the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law, and gives

an elaborate summary of the tariff. DISBURSING OFFICERS.

A Circular Enjoining an Observance

The Secretary of the Treasury has made arrangements for a new system of keeping accounts of disbursing officers in accordance with section 12 of the legislative appropriation bill which became a law a few days ago. That section provides that "all monthly accounts shall be mailed or otherwise sent to the proper officer at Washington within ten days after the end of the month to which they relate, and quarterly and other accounts within twenty days after the period to which they relate, and shall be transmitted to and received by the auditors within twenty days of their actual receipt at the proper office in Washington in the case of monthly, and sixty days in the case of quarterly and other accounts. Should there be any delinquency in this regard at the time of the receipt by the au-ditor of a regulsition for an advance of money, he shall disapprove the requisition, which he may also do for other reasons arising out of the condition of the officer's accounts for whom the advance is request-ed; but the Secretary of the Treasury may overrule the auditor's decision as to the sufficiency of these latter reasons."
This section provides, further, that "the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday of January in each year, make report to Congress of such officers as are then delinquent in the rendering of their accounts or in the payment of balances found due from them for the last preceding

fiscal year.' Secretary Carlisle today issued a circular to disbursing officers calling their atten-tion to the above provisions, and saying that a strict compliance with them will be rigidly enforced on and after October 1 next.

A Notorious Criminal.

Word has been sent to immigration officials along the Atlantic coast to prevent the landing of a notorious criminal from Denmark named Van Wuerle, or Vorle, who is reported to be on his way to this country.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander R. F. Nicholson has been transferred from the Montercy to the Thetis. Ensign J. M. Ellicott has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

A Consul Recognized. The President has recognized Olaf Rye Wulfsberg as vice consul of Sweden and

RECORDER TAYLOR AND STILL NO QUORUM IN THE LABOR FIELD

Mr. Proctor Preparing the Report of the Civil Service Commission.

Chairman Still Gives His Testimony

OTHER SERIOUS CHARGES TO BE FILED

This Morning.

TAYLOR DON'T WORRY

President Proctor of the civil service commission has been busily engaged this afterroon preparing a report on the charges presented against Recorder C. H. J. Taylor for transmission to President Cleveland The document will be voluminous, and the connection of Mr. Taylor with various alleged ir stances where employes of the governn:ent were solicited to contribute money for political campaign purposes will be, it is understood, set forth in detail. The impressicn prevails that Recorder Taylor is in danger of undergoing the experience of the chicken with the ax when Mr. Cleveland peruses the statement now in preparation, especially as other charges of a serious nature are expected to be filed by private parties at the White House coincidentally with the official document from the civil service commission. President Proctor said to a Star reporter today that it would be indelicate for the commission to even so much as cate for the commission to even so much as intimate what the report will contain, and that any publicity it might secure would have to be given to it at the White House. The trend of the investigation, however, and an acquaintance with some of the testimony secured by the commission, both of an oral and written nature, admit the inference that the report will be very strong and will specifically designate several sections of the civil service law which Recorder Taylor is alleged to have violated.

Mr. Still Testifies. Robert G. Still, the chairman of the Afro-American bureau of the democratic congressional campaign committee, was a witness before the civil service commission in the Taylor matter this morning, and testified that the use of Mr. Taylor's name as a member of the advisory board of the bu-reau, and the printing of it, together with those of the other members of the board, upon the stationery of the organization, was made with the recorder's full consent

and approbation.

The object of interest himself, however, did not seem to be very much worried over the outcome of the affair. The other day, in conversation with a Star reporter, he said that he cared neither for the service commission nor a jury, and that he had done nothing wrong to be convicted of, and that attacks upon him would not even serve to result, as they were intended to, in his annoyance. He felt pretty much the same way vesterder.

same way yesterday.
"I have nothing more to say," he re-marked, "as to the charges preferred against me before the civil service commis-sion. I filed a complete denial with the commission, and that is about all I care to But there is nothing in it. truth of the whole matter is that it is nerely another move on the part of the people who opposed my appointment to get me out of the recordership. work and they won't succeed. out of the recordership. But it won't

Why He Feels Secure.

It is understood that Mr. Taylor bases his feeling of apparent security upon a decision recently made by the Attorney General to the effect that a letter sent to an employe of a government department containing a request for campaign contributions did not come under the head of violations of the civil service law governing such solicitation. of them, anyhow, will not, if substantiated, rendered nugatory by this decison of the The matter will be in Attorney General. The matter will be in the President's hands within the next

Taylor Sends a Letter.

Taylor sent a letter to the commission today giving his side of the case. It was in reply to a communication signed by Commissioner Proctor calling attention to the recorder's published assertion that local pelitical associations in Washington were guilty of the offense with which he is charged, and asking him for information or proof. Taylor, in his statement, practically repudiates the assertions, and says he is not responsible for what appears in newspapers. He intimates that the commission is belt g made a tool of by men actuated by personal hatred and animus, and principally by one whose "record in the Police Court shows him to be not a good citizen," and in other parts of the letter he attacks W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Washington Bee, and also Chase's associate, a messenger in the Interior Department. said today that should his resignation be called for he will tender it immediately, but some of his colleagues on the board of the Negro Democratic League are disposed to oppose this course, and to criticise the

ommission's mode of procedure.
A feature of the investigation is the testimony given by a number of witnesses that Rev. P. H. White, the sergeant-at-arms of the league, carried letters to government employes asking their presence at league headquarters, and threatening removal in case of non-compliance. White has appeared as a witness before the com-mission and entered a denial to this testimony. He asserts that all of these ad grievances against the organization. The letters, it is claimed, were mere requests to call at headquarters, were deivered only to employes who were members of the league, and the only action to be taken upon calling at headquarters was the deposit of membership dues.

REDUCING THE FORCE.

Soldiers at Fort Sheridan Going Back

to Their Stations. The War Department is reducing the garrison of Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, which was largely reinforced during the strike, to its normal proportions. An order has been issued directing the return to their posts of the five companies of infantry; A of the fifth, H of the seventh, F of the tenth, E of the twelfth, and F of the thirteenth-drawn from Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; companies B and F of the nineteenth infantry, drawn frem Fort Brady, and batteries A and F of the second artillery, and F of the fourth artillery, drawn from Fort

3, and there will be left at Fort Sheridan, besides the regular garrison, only four troops of cavalry from Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Admiral Walker Reports.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Walker, at San Francisco, announced the arrival of the Philadelphia and the Bennington at Mare Island. The vessels will be docked and cleaned after their long service, and the Bennington will probably have her broken engines repaired, which will take

Naval Movements. The new government-built cruiser Cin-

cinnati left the New York navy yard today for Long Island sound to prepare for her The Atlanta has arrived at New York en route to Norfolk, Va., to receive a new

That is Likely to Remain the Senate's Condition.

Executive Business Transacted-Resolution for Adjournment Passed Both Houses

The prayer of the chaplen was the only business transacted by the Senate today before going into executive session. Not even the journals of yesterday and the day before were read, the reading having been dispensed with at the suggestion of Mr. Harris. (Tenn.). If possible the Senate wore a more de-

serted appearance than on yesterday, and the day before, despite the fact that one republican, Mr. Higgins, and two democrats, Messrs. Camden and Butler, had returned. Mr. George asked and obtained indefinite

leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. Mc-Laurin, on account of serious filness in his family, and then Mr. Harris, without testthe Senate proceed to consideration of ex-ecutive business. This was agreed to, and at 12:05 p.m., the Senate went into executive session.

After going into executive session some legislative business was done. The follow-ing bills were passed: House bill to pro-vide for the collection of internal revenue. The bill appropriates the sums necessary to collect the internal revenues and also to carry into effect the provisions of the con-vention between the United States and vention between the United States and Venezuela relative to the arbitration and settlement of the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company, fixing the salary of the United States commissioner at \$5,000. Also House bill granting right of way through the Artington military reservation for electric railway purposes, and

Interior to correct errors where double allotments of land have erroneously been made to an Indian and to correct errors in The following House bridge bills were passed: Authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri river at De-Witt, Mo.; across the Osage river in Mis-

vation for electric railway purposes, and Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the

Several private bills were also passed. The House concurrent resolution for final adjournment of Congress on Tuesday at 2 o'clock was laid before the Benate, and, at the request of Mr. Cockrell, it was agreed

World's Fair Diplomas.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lindsay. and agreed to, providing for the printing in the diplomas of the world's Columbian exposition of the names of the persons to whom the diplemas were awarded, the work to be done by the bureau of engraving and printing, and the cost to be paid from the

A resolution was offered by Mr. Petti-grew directing the interestate commerce commissioners to furnish information concernin; the ownership of railroads by for-eign governments, the rates charged for carrying passengers and freight, as com-pared with the charges made by the rail-roads of the United States for like service, and the cost of operating raffronds owned by the governments and the revenues as compared with the roads of the United states. Also as to the wages paid to em-ployes by government railroads as compared with wages paid in the United States. The resolution was agreed to. At 1:25 p.m. the Senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House today Mr. Catchings (Miss.), from the committee on rules, offered a joint resolution for a sine die adjournment next Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. It was adopted without divi-

Mr. Catchings then moved that when the House adjourned today it be to meet on Mr. Loud (Cal.) resisted the motion, mak-

ing the point of no quorum on the rising vote, which resulted 76-10. He subsequently withdrew the point, however, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Catchings asked unanimous consent to publish in the Record the titles of the bills passed by the House at this session, together with a list of those which passed the House but failed in the Senate. Mr. English (N. J.) objected.

The Hill Anarchist Bill.

Mr. Terry (Ark.), from the committee on judiciary, asked unanimous consent to consider Senator Hill's bill providing for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarch-

With it he offered an amendment, which he said was designed to meet objections raised to the bill. It defined an anarchist as one "who advocated the destruction by violence of all government or the government of the United States. Mr. English (N. J.) objected.

Two bills were passed by unanimous con-sent—one for the relief of certain Winne-bago Indians, and the other for the relief of L. A. Hathaway & Company. Then, at 12:55, the House adjourned until Monday.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

Kilgore Defeated.

Congressman Kilgore of Texas, the great objector, has been defeated for renomination by Col. Yokum after a hard fight. His defeat was brought about by a combination of aspirants for his place, who first de-voted their efforts to killing Mr. Kilgore's chances and then fought it out among themselves as to who should succeed him. Judge Ricks' Investigation Postponed

The subcommittee of the House judiciary committee has definitely determined to postpone its investigation of the charges against Judge Ricks of Cleveland until after the November elections. Representative Bailey has received a letter from Judge Ricks asking for a postponement for a few weeks to enable him to prepare for the investigation and asking that he had represented by coursel or act for himself in that capacity. The investigation, according to the present intention, will be cording to the present intention, will be held late in November, before the beginning

of the winter session Mr. Cooper Renominated.

Congressman Cooper of Plorida, one of the earnest workers for the District on the House committee, was renominated yesterday. He has been in Congress only during one session, but in that time his constituents have concluded that know a good thing when they see it and are hanging on to it. Two Senators Respond to a Summons.

Two Senators responded to the urgen summons of the democratic steering committee to appear in Washington and assist in making a quorum. Senator Morgan of Alabama and Senator Butler of South Carolina were both present today when the session of the Senate began. Mr. Morgan left Washington in bad health, and went to Connecticut to recuperate. He would not have returned if the request had not been imperative. Senator Butler was in the midst of an active campaign in South Carolina, and he would have preferred to remain. The agreement reached today made their return unnecessary.

The pope has written a letter to M. Turquet, formerly under secretary of state, confirming the papal adherence to the French republic.

No Result From Last Night's Conference at New Bedford.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE STILL ON

Pressmen and Typographical Unions Come Together.

THE IRON TRADE'S PROSPECT

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., August 24.-No tangible result has attended the strike conference which was held last evening. The strikers are angry because the manufacturers absented themselves from the conference, at which they were, however, represented by an attorney. All but one of the state board of consilitation have left the city.

of the board say that their authority is by statute limited to conciliation. They cannot arbitrate till the employes go back to work. The arbitrators do not believe that the situation is favorable to an effort at conciliation now. Their present intention is to get all the information possible from both sides, and then watch developments, and when the right moment seems to ar-rive endeavor to effect a settlement.

Street Railway Strike. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, August 24.-Joseph Bishop of Columbus, secretary of board of arbitration, returned home this morning, after endeavoring unsuccessfully for two days to bring about a settlement of the street railway trouble. The most he accomplished was to bring Manager Ander-son and the union together. The lines con-tinue in operation with non-union men, but the boycott by the trades unionists con-

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, August 24.-The toppage of trains on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo road has ceased. owing to the yielding of the American Railway Union and the appointment of a new grievance committee acceptable to the officials of the railroad company.

Pressmen and Printers Now Allies. ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 24.- The committees of conference on amalgamation of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union have settled the differences of the two organizations. The latter organization seceded from the International Typographical nion about four years ago, on account of differences then existing between them. The new agreement includes an alliance, offensive and defensive, in regard to the strike law between the two unions; also printing trade councils in every city and town in the United States and Canada, and

a joint union label.

The warfare heretofore existing between the two bodies is suspended, pending the ratincation of the articles of agreement en-tered into by the referendum of the two contracting bodies. The articles of agree-ment have been indorsed by William B. Prescott of Indianapolis, president of the International Typographical Union, and Theodore Galaskowsky of St. Louis, president of the International Printing P

The "Black List."

CHICAGO, August 24.-Gen. Manager E. St. John of the Rock Island road was recalled by the strike commission today. Mr. St. John's testimony of yesterday, regarding the black list, had apprently not satisfied the Commissioners and he was closely questioned regarding it. "You have said," said Commissioner Ker-

nan, "that your road has no black list. Now is it a fact that the General Managers' Association has a black list?" "No such thing as a real black list exists among the railroads to my knowledge," was the answer. "There was, however, I be-lieve, a list of names prepared for the General Managers' Association, It contained the names of the most active of the strik ers, and has been, I think, submitted to most of the roads by the association. It

cannot properly be called a black list, how-Mr. St. John was then asked to tell what he knew of the story that all railroads had adopted a uniform scale of wages.

"The rumor is untrue," he said.
"Has no such scale been prepared?"
"Well, I believe something of the sort was submitted to the General Managers' Assolation, but was not universally adopted. In fact it was rejected by all but one road. and on that line was put into only partial effect. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the roads represented in the General Managers' Association have adopted a uniform scale.

John M. Egan, strike manager of the Gen-eral Managers' Association, succeeded Mr. St John on the stand. Mr. Egan was questioned regarding his duties during the strike, and said it was his duty to receive reports from the various roads, of the prog-ress of the trouble and to submit the same to the association.

Activity Looked For in the Iron Trade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 24.-The Iron Trade Review says: The disposition appears in most departments of the iron trade to look for an active market in the fall months. When the railroads order cars to replace those which they have been discarding for more than a year past, one important requisite of revival will be realized. The better demand which foundries are finding just now is a promising factor in the situation. The requirements in the single line of tin plate manufactures for plants now building and those about to be contracted for form no insignificant total. The record of orders for boilers, as reported recently by the leading makers, reflects the increasing activity in all manufacturing. In architectural work a good deal of fig-uring is being done, and in several important centers the requirements of pro-jected buildings and elevated structures will soon mature. For quick shipment Bessemer is sold at \$12.25 and billets in small quantities at \$17.75 to \$18. Gray forge is still strong in northern markets, and in some instances a better price than \$10, Pittsburg, has bee, secured. Finished material shows an encouraging demand in most lines, but in the main does not share the firmness of raw iron and steel.

Against the Pullmaa Company, CHICAGO, August 24.-Attorney General Moloney appeared before Judge Hancey to-

day and asked leave to file information in quo warranto against the Pullman Palace The motion was opposed by Attorney Rankin on behalf of the Pullman company.

He said that J. S. Runnels, the company's counsel, was out of town on advice of his physician, and that Mr. Runnels would wish to contest attorney general's motion. Judge Hancey decided that he could not take up the motion and the attorney gen-eral left the court room. He said that he would try to find another judge to hear his motion for the revocation of the Pullman company's charter.

Last Appropriation Bill Signed. The President today signed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills of the session.

The Nine Thousand Dollar Appropriation Not Likely to Pass.

It Depends Upon Getting a Voting Quorum in the Senate, Which is Not Probable.

It is more than possible that the Treasury Department officials may not get their \$9,000 appropriation for the purpose of executing the law imposing a tax on incomes. This appropriation is contained in the bill which was passed by the House last Monday, and was received in the Senate and referred to the committee on appropria tions on Wednesday. Since that time there has been no possibility of a report being made from the committee on appropriations to the Senate because of the lack of a quorum. Today no effort whatever has been made to secure a quorum in open session of the Senate, Senator Harris satisfying himself with an executive session, in which he hopes to secure the confirmation of Judge Porter.

The Passage Not Probable. In view of these facts, the passage of the ncome tax appropriation bill by the Senate

is not deemed so probable today as it has

been heretofore. This bill, together with

the bill to repeal the provisions of the tariff act relating to duty on alcohol used in the arts, constitutes the only legislation row remaining for the Senate to enact, and the managers of that body are making every effort to accomplish this end. The reevery effort to accomplish this end. The republicans, however, will not consent to anything being done without the democratic promise that no more tariff speeches shall be delivered. This promise has not yet been forthcoming, and so the Senate is deadlocked. The Senate adjourned this afternoon until Monday, when, it is hoped, enough Senators will have returned to the city to complete the quorum. Even then, however, it is doubtful whether a voting quorum could be secured, as nearly the entire republican side is absent and paired. The question, therefore, now is whether The question, therefore, now is whether the democrats, should they succeed in mustering a quorum, will observe their pairs or break them in case a roll call should or break them in case a roll call should be ordered on any vote. It is anticipated that the republicans will take an early op-portunity to test this matter by a dilatory motion of some sort, and it is hinted the should the democrats refuse to respect their pairs, the republicans will fillburter in some way or another. Mr. Quay makes certain dark hints about that undelivered speech of his whenever the question of pairs is mentioned. So the income tax appropriation depends largely upon the question of securing a voting quorum, and the democratic managers of the Senate admit that its chances of passing are not very bright.

Trensury Officials Not Annoyed. Yet it is understood that this prospect of failure does not annoy the treasury officlais half so much as the possibility of the failure of the alcohol bill. As the income tax provision does not take effect in any way until the 1st of January, and there can be no collections under the law until the lst of July, 1895, there will really be no need of any money for several months. Should it be found, however, supposing for the moment that the nine thousand dollars may not be appropriated, that extra money will be necessary for the preparation of blanks, the employment of additional agents, or the establishment of other means of administration of the law of the law. of administration of the law, it would very easy for Congress to make a defi-ciency appropriation during the short ses-

ciency appropriation during the short sion preceding the Christmas holitays. TODAY'S NOMINATIONS.

A Batch of Appointments Announce by the President. The President today sent the following

cominations to the Senate: Postmasters-John W. Ryland, San Jose, Cal.; J. Monroe Lee, Thomasville, Ga.; Win. C. Doyle, Sycamore, ill. Justice-Samuel Puleston, marshal of the United States northern district of Florida;

Emanuel M. Hewlett of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace and assigned to the city of Washington. Treasury-George W. Hanson, collector of customs for the district of Passamaquaddy, Me.; James Daugherty, surveyor of customs, Pecria, Ill.; Assistant Surgeon Milton J. Resenan of Pennsylvania, to be

passed assistant surgeon, marine hospital Navy-W. E. Edmonson of North Carolina, to be chaplain.

War-Second Lieut, Wm. C. Rivers, first cavalry, to be first lieutenant.
State-Robert J. Mcbride of Wisconsin,

to be consul of the United States at Leitn, Postmasters continued-Horace Gauger, Milton, Pa.; David L. Sollenberger, Shame

The nomination of John W. Beekman to district attorney for the district of New Jersey settles quite a spirited contest for that position, in which Senator McPherson appears to have been successful. While he was absent the President sent in the name of Charles Parker, based upon a letter of Senator McPherson, which spoke very highly of Parker, but did not specify any particular office to which the New Jersey Senator desired that he be appointon his return Senator McP asked that Parker's nomination be with-drawn, as he had intended to recommend another man. The President compiled, and Mr. McPharsan research Mr. McPherson recommended Mr. Beek-man, who has now been appointed.

ANTHRACITE FREE.

But It Can't Be Unloaded - Another Tariff Blunder.

Another blunder has been discovered in the new tariff bill, which is almost sure to cause serious trouble. In the free list of the McKinley act appears these two paragraphs: "536, Coal, anthracite." "537, Coal stores of American vessels; but none shall be unloaded."

The new tariff bill, however, unites ther paragraphs in section 441 of the free list, which now reads: "Coal, anthracite, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded." of course, according to the punctuation, the prohibition contained in the last clause applies to all that precedes it in the paragraph, including anthracite coal, which

intended to be made free. As the paragraph now stands anthracite coal cannot be unloaded. PRINTING AND BINDING.

Secretary Carlisle's Circular as to the Preparation of Copy.

In order to secure uniformity and economy in government printing and binding the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a series of stringent regulations on that subject, which are to be binding on all officers of that department in all future regulattions. It is prescribed that all copy for the printer shall be carefully and thoroughly prepared, to avoid, as far as possible, altera-tions in proof; and to enable the public printer to furnish the estimates of cost required by law complete copy must invariably accompany requisition.

Treasury Receipts. National bank notes received for redemp-

tion today, \$180,300. Government receipts: From Internal revenue, \$2,105,851; customs,

THE INCOME TAX PARTIES LINING UP

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Besterdap's

Star confained 31 columns

of advertisements, made up of 628 separate announce: ments. These advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

space.

Preparations Being Made for the Coming Campaign.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ACTIVE

Congressional Committees Getting the Literature Ready.

THE METHODS PURSUED

Now draws near the time when the two

great political parties begin to line up for the fall campaign, which is to culminate in the November elections, and as a preliminary movement the republican and democratic congressional campaign com-mittees, with headquarters in this city, are sending out their stocks of literary matter for political use in the coming struggle. Upon these two committees devolves the duty of disseminating speeches, statistics, handbooks, dodgers and other partisan effusions to prove to the gentle reader that their respective party is clearly right and the other one obviously wrong on all public questions. The tariff question forms the main burden of the discussion in this year's edition of campaign literature.

There is considerable difference in the methods being pursued by the two committees. This difference is significant, too, in that it probably represents the policy of the respective parties in the conduct of the coming campaign. Republicans Using Democratic Ma

terial.

"We are working a quiet, conservative campaign on the record which the democratic party has made," said Capt. McKee. at republican headquarters. To illustrate his idea he pointed to a copy of Bourke Cockran's speech on the tariff bill, which the republicans are using as campaign material. Everyone will remember the indignant and impassioned address of the great democratic orator on the evening of the acceptance of the Senate tariff bill by the House, and his merciless arraignment of the tariff bill and of certain democratic actions. The republicans recognized in that speech good ammunition for the fight at the hustings and are proceeding to avail themselves of it. In this connection it is also said that the celebrated letter of President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson on the Senate bill, in which the words "perfidy" and "dishonor" are conspicuous, will be utilized by the republicans as campaign material in the event of the President signing the aforesaid perfidious and dishonorable bill. the republicans are using as campaign ma-

Statistics a Conspicuous Feature Statistics will form a conspicuous feature of the literary productions of the rapubl can committee.

"We believe that by a fair showing of the disastrous effects of democratic legislat said Capt. McKee, "the people will be convinced that republicanism and protection are better than democracy and free trade." Capt. McKee is a veteran in this line of work, and possesses rare skill in selecting the material for dissemination. The head-quarters of the committee are at 216 Dela-ware avenue northeast, and with his staff of assistants Capt. McKee will soon be ready to flood the country with good, honest republican doctrit e and fulminations against the wicked democrats.

Choice selections have been culled from speeches made in Congress, which will be printed in circulars for public distribution. The speeches of several prominent republicans on timely topics have been printed in full and will be sent to the proper campaign committees in each congressional dispaign committees in each congressional dis-trict. Reed on the tariff, Grout on pen-sions, Caldwell on labor and Aitken of Mich-igan on theories of the tariff are among the standard editions of the committee. The remarks of Mr. Reed on the final acceptance of the Senate bill in the House will also be

published.

Syndiente Editorials. A shrewd idea has been put into operation by the committee. A large proportion of the editorials and political articles in republican weekly papers published in country towns, and especially articles or national and congressional affairs, cmanate from the committee. As is well known, all small weeklies print what is known as a "patent inside." This is a stereotyped plate of matter furnished by a syndicate, the same thing being furnished to a number of pa-pers. The committee now supplies the syndicate with the republican editorials and political matter, for which no charge is made, thereby rendering the matter highly acceptable to the syndicate, and the same is supplied to all of the republican papers on the syndicate's list. By this plan, the coun try editor gets his political editorials fresh from the fountain source, and is often able to confound his adversary, who endeavors to laboriously grind out a financial screed by lamplight after setting type all day. By this means, the country editor is also often enabled to demonstrate a remarkable ac-quaintance with national affairs, facts and

figures, to the great astonishment of the neighbors, who had never given him credit for knowing so much. Abraham Lincoln on the Tariff. One of the pamphlets being prepared by the committee contains only a cut of Abraham Lincoln and the following remarks:

"Abraham Lincola's first speech on the

tariff question was short and to the point.

He said he did not pretend to be learned in political economy, but he thought he knew enough to know that 'when an American paid \$20 to an English manufacturer for steel America had the steel and England had the \$20; but when he paid \$20 to an American manufacturer America had both the steel and the \$20." Thus, in homely phrase and simile will the doctrine of protection be put before "the common people." The campaign handbook is well under way and will contain valuable information for the republican stump

speaker and restrum orator. A large part of the committee's work is of an executive nature and many little campaign plans are being hatched which are not revealed to the enemy in their incipiency. Capt. McKee is a wary man and knows a great deal more about the political situation and prospects than he will tell. The Democratic Committee. The democratic congressional campaign committee is also hard at work. It is sum-

mised (but this may be only speculation, mind you) that the work of this committee is confined largely to efforts to prove that the devil is not as black as he is painted. The commitis not as black as the bravely into the task of up-holding the tariff bill and putting on a bold front about the achievements of the Fifty-Congress in behalf of the toiling The committee has very comfortable quar-

ters at Wormley's Hotel. Mr. Lawrence Garlner, who is in charge, seems to show a closer personal resemblance to President Cleveland day by day, and to drop in on him in his office when he is surrounded by Senators and members reminds one of the palmy days at the White House soon after painly days at the what the democrats have done to reduce taxation," said Mr. Gardner, when asked about the work of his committee. "We will show that the savings

the working people and are preparing literature explanatory of this and of the work of this Congress. We are making comparisons between the new tariff act and the McKinley bill and demonstrating the benefits of the readers where the results of the property of the proper fits secured to the people under the change. One of the documents publ amittee is a comparative statement